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INSTRUCTIONS TO BULGARIAN CO-OPS  
ON DISTRIBUTING CROPS

In connection with the manner for giving advances in kind to members of TKZS (farm workers' cooperatives) for accumulated man-days and for rent, N. Stoilov, Minister of Agriculture, has sent the following circular to managements and directors of TKZS and copies to the agricultural sections of the okrug and okoliya people's soviets:

The Ministry of Agriculture points out that a number of TKZS violate the Model Statute for TKZS in respect to advances in kind. Certain agricultural sections of okrug and okoliya people's soviets issue directives, instructions, and other written regulations on the question of giving advances in kind to members of TKZS which are in contradiction to the statute.

According to instructions which have been issued by the agricultural section of the Okoliya People's Soviet at Tutrakan, members of TKZS receive advances in kind (80 percent against accumulated man-days and 100 percent of the production against rent) which are due for the man-days and the rent during the year. These instructions are erroneous, harmful, and in contradiction to articles 15 and 27 of the model statute for TKZS.

Ordinarily, the okrug, okoliya and local people's soviets indicate in their instructions (and these are unconditionally accepted by the managements and directors of TKZS) that only 60 percent of the production received be given as advance for man-days and rent, independent of the number of man-days which have been accumulated to that moment and the number to be accumulated by the end of the year.

Such a method of giving advances in kind creates difficulties in the final accounting for the man-days and the rent for the year, as well as for the allocations of the funds of TKZS. A large number of members may be given advances in kind in excess of what they are entitled to at the moment; that is, they might receive in advance more than they are entitled to for the whole year, and other members of TKZS might not receive the amount to which they are entitled for man-days and rent.

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Further danger lies in the fact that such a way of giving advances may obstruct the fulfillment of obligations to the state, the payment in kind for the work done by machine-tractor stations, the allocations for the seed fund and for fodder for livestock, and the depositing of funds in TKZS.

Taking into consideration the above mistakes and the danger of irregular distribution of payments in kind which has sprung up in a number of TKZS, the Ministry of Agriculture issues the following instructions for giving advances in kind to members:

1. The managements and directors of TKZS are under obligation to distribute revenues in kind received from the 1951 crop, by observing strictly the provisions of the Model Statute for TKZS, as follows:

a. In accordance with Article 15, Point a, of the Model Statute for TKZS, the TKZS must first submit the obligatory state grain deliveries from the produce obtained in 1951. The TKZS must then return to the state the seed borrowed on a reciprocal basis and make a payment in kind to machine-tractor stations on the basis of bills sent for work performed.

b. In accordance with Article 15, Point b, of the Model Statute for TKZS, from the produce obtained in 1951, the TKZS must set aside seeds for planting for the autumn of 1951 and the spring of 1952, as well as fodder for the whole year, that is, until the new crop is available.

The Ministry of Agriculture suggests that the managements and directors of TKZS calculate accurately the necessary quantities of seeds for the fulfillment of the sowing plan and fodder for the year to assure the unconditional allocation of these funds. This year, all TKZS have ample opportunity to put aside their own seeds rather than request them from the state.

c. In accordance with Article 15, Point c, of the Model Statute for TKZS, the TKZS must establish insurance seed and fodder funds from the produce obtained in 1951.

The Ministry of Agriculture suggests that the managements and directors of TKZS present these matters before the general meetings of the members of TKZS, and set aside as seed insurance and fodder funds not less than 8 percent of the necessary quantities of grain, as fixed by Point b of the present circular.

During the current year, each TKZS is in a position to institute seed insurance and fodder funds, which are the basis for the future consolidation and growth of the cooperative property of TKZS.

d. In accordance with Article 15, Point d, of the Model Statute for TKZS, the TKZS must set aside grain from the 1951 yield to be used as additional pay in kind for workers who have produced more than the plan called for.

The Ministry of Agriculture recommends that the managements and directors of TKZS unconditionally guarantee accurate payment to members of TKZS for produce obtained above the quotas prescribed by the plan.

e. In accordance with Article 15, Point e, of the Model Statute for TKZS, the TKZS (on the basis of a decision of the cooperative's general meeting) must set aside a part of the grain produced in 1951 for sale on the free market (to the state, to other cooperatives, or to individuals). This considerably increases the cash revenues of TKZS.

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The Ministry of Agriculture recommends that the managements and directors of TKZS which have large surpluses of grain study this problem thoroughly and put it before the general meeting of TKZS members. If the meeting approves, they may determine the quantities of grain for sale on the free market.

f. In accordance with Article 15 of the Model Statute for TKZS, after turning in obligatory state deliveries, making payments in kind to the machine-tractor stations, allocating the seed and fodder reserves, instituting seed insurance and fodder funds, and setting aside grain for payment of the overfulfilled production quotas and for sale on the free market, the rest of the produce obtained is distributed as follows: 10 percent for the funds (operational funds, funds to cover crop failure and disasters, etc.) and 90 percent in payment for the man-days accumulated by the TKZS members during the year and in payment of the rent for the land utilized by the TKZS.

2. In accordance with Article 27 of the Model Statute, advances in kind for the man-days of TKZS members and for the rent, can amount to only 60 percent of the production remaining after the fulfillment of all obligations and the allocation of funds and cannot consist of the total production of grain in a TKZS from the 1951 crop. Wherever advances have been given of more than 60 percent of the production, the statute of TKZS has been violated, and this must cease immediately.

3. To illustrate the way in which the allocation of advances in kind should be made to the end of the fiscal year, the following [hypothetical?] example is cited:

The "Vasil Kolarov" TKZS, having sowed an area of 4,000 decarees with wheat, has obtained 880,000 kilograms of wheat. The 880,000 kilograms of wheat obtained in this TKZS are distributed as follows: (a) it has fulfilled its obligations to the state by turning in grain deliveries of 150,000 kilograms; (b) it has returned to the state the seed borrowed in the autumn of 1950, amounting to 10,000 kilograms; (c) it has made payment in kind of 50,000 kilograms to the machine tractor stations for work done in the TKZS; (d) it has set aside seed amounting to 80,000 kilograms for the autumn sowing of 1951 and for the spring sowing of 1952; (e) it has set aside 6,400 kilograms for a seed insurance fund; (f) it has given to the agricultural worker as additional pay in kind 30 percent of the above production quota, or 8,100 kilograms; and (g) by decision of the general meeting of the TKZS members it has set aside 10,000 kilograms for sale on the free market.

This TKZS has 565,000 kilograms left over for distribution. Of this remainder, it has allotted 10 percent, or 56,500 kilograms, for various funds (operational funds, funds to cover crop failure and disasters, etc.). Thus, the "Vasil Kolarov" TKZS has left 508,950 kilograms of wheat from which the amounts distributed for man-days and rent must be drawn.

In accordance with Article 27 of the Model Statute for TKZS, the general meeting of the "Vasil Kolarov" TKZS has decided to allot 50 percent, or 254,475 kilograms, of this wheat for advances in kind. Of these 254,475 kilograms of wheat, 75 percent are given for accumulated man-days and 25 percent for rent.

The rest of the wheat the "Vasil Kolarov" TKZS will distribute for man-days and rent after the termination of the fiscal year 1951, when the exact number of man-days has been determined.

The "Vasil Kolarov" TKZS has herein observed exactly the Model Statute with regard to the distribution of revenues in kind and the fixed amount for giving advances in kind.

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The Ministry of Agriculture recommends to all TKZS that the distribution of payment in kind and the fixing of the amount of advances in kind for all kinds of crops should be done only in this manner, in compliance with Articles 15 and 27 of the Model Statute for TKZS.

Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture recommends to TKZS that advances for man-days and rent should not be made in one total amount but in two or three periods throughout the year. In that way advances may also be given for the man-days accumulated after harvesting the crop (for autumn sowing, for plowing, and for the cultivation and harvest of industrial and other crops).

4. The Ministry of Agriculture forbids its agricultural sections of okrug and okoliya people's soviets to issue without its permission any kind of instructions on the principles of the TKZS statute.

The Ministry of Agriculture rescinds the instructions given in July 1951 by the agricultural section of the okrug people's soviet at Tutrakan as being illegal and violating the Model Statute for TKZS.

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